
II.-Discovery of the Rekhá Ganita, a translation of the Elements of Euclid into Sanskrit by Samrát Jagannátha, under the orders of Raja Siwái Jaya Sinha of Jaipur. By Lancelot Wilkinson, Esq. C. S. Resident at Bhopáļ̧.
I lately had the good fortune to procure a copy of the Rekhá Ganita or Sanskrit version of Euclid's Elements, which was made by the order of Sewái Jaya Singh raja of Jaipur. This chief, the flower of the Hindu princes of Hindustan, ascended the gaddi of Jaipur in A. D. 1699, and died after a reign of 44 years in A. D. 1743. He was distinguished by an ardent passion for the study of mathematics and especially of astronomy, and he did more to promote the cultivation of sound science in this benighted land than any other Hindu prince on record. Some details of his astronomical labours have been published to the European world by the late ingenious Dr. Hunter in his
to a barometrical degree or inch, but as other modes of calculation adopted by Graham give more, I have assumed 1000 feet as a fair standard. With this liberal allowance however the Burenda.Pass instead of being upwards of 15,000 feet appears to be only 12,650 .

* The spot where the observation was taken being about 20 feet above the water and distance between the Jhúla and Eari, about 12 inches, $3754-2830=924 \div$ $12=77$ feet per mile.
+ Hath being 50 feet above water and distance from Eari 14 miles, 4545 - 3754 $=791 \div 14=57 \frac{1}{2}$ per mile.
$\ddagger$ Rúrú ditto and dist. from Hath 8 miles, $4898-4545=353 \div 8=44$ per mile.
N. B. Observed at Eari in the evening that the water in Pabbar had fallen about $2 \frac{\pi}{2}$ inches since day break. Hove the $\log$ in shape of a tent peg, but the rapidity of stream did not prove more than 3 miles per hour, at Shèrgaon, Píka, Janglig, Liti. Rain every day about $40^{\prime}$ clock. Snowy mountains clear in the morning but invariably clouded at noon.
§ We insert this notice with pleasure because it may excite attention to the work ; but the Rekhá Ganita is not unknown here.-A copy exists in the Sanskrit College, which with a Sanskrit commentary was at Prof. Wilson's suggestion to have been printed; but the suspension order put it on the shelf!-Ed.
papers in the Researches of your Society and by Colonel Tod in his annals of Rájputúna. As a legislator and statesman also he was equally distinguished. His name throughout Rđjputáná and also in Málwá is to this day held in the highest veneration by all classes of the Hindu population. The Marwárí Suukárs hold it as an article of faith that good fortune will attend their dealings if they take the name of Jaya Singh along with that of their gods in their morning orisons.

2. I do myself the honor of forwarding to you a few pages of the. Sanskrit work above mentioned containing a prefatory introduction by the translator, the definitions, and a few propositions. I hope that you will be able to find room for it in your valuable and wide-spread Journal. At a time when the friends of education are anxiously busying themselves in collecting vocabularies of scientific terms in Hindí, the publication of even this specimen will not fail to be eminently useful to them ; it will afford them the best means of at once enlarging and improving their previous collections of those terms in use amongst Hindu mathematicians of the present day.
3. The preface from its historical allusions has an interest of its own. Of it I have therefore added an English translation. From this, it appears, that the translator was Samrát Jagannátha a brahman, probably the author of the Samrát Siddhánta a treatise on astronomy generally attributed to Jaya Singh himself.
4. Dr. Hunter mentions that Jaya Sinha had treatises on plane and spherical trigonometry also translated into Sanskrit. But I have not as yet succeeded in procuring either them, or the Samrat Siddhánta. My search however has been of but recent date, and I have still hopes that it will not prove fruitless.
5. The copy of the Rekhá Ganita I procured from a Rájput of Oujein named Kulian Singh at present in my service, who formerly held jágire from Sindia and Holkár, whom he served in the capacity of astrologer and astronomer, and mathematical instrument maker. It contains 14 books complete, and a part of the 15 th book; but the diagrams illustrative of the several propositions have unfortunately been entirely omitted. The work of supplying them and the letters with correctness so as to coincide with the explanations in the text, will be a tedious, and in some instances a difficult task.
6. Rája Jaya Singh, in his Tij Muhammad Shahi addressing his work to the learned and well informed Musalmán public, did not venture even to attempt to conceal from it, the obligations under which he was well known to be to the learned Europeans and Muhammadans in his service. Our brahman translator of this work, however is guilty of one of those base acts of plagiarism and literary injustice so
common with all Hindu authors. He coolly informs his readers that the work was originally revealed by Brahma to Viswakarma; and to himself he attributes the honor and credit of restoring and reviving its revelations, which he says had in the course of ages been lost or forgotten. His object in so doing may perhaps have been rather a desire to secure its acceptance with his countrymen*, than a hope of advancing his own reputation. For at a time when the minds of the whole Hindu nation were burning with a sense of indignation at the ruthless persecutions and oppressions of the wily, bigotted and h!pocritical Aurang$\boldsymbol{z e}^{\prime} \mathbf{B}$ and his Muhammadan advisers, he may have apprehended the total rejection by all men of his faith of any thing however valuable professedly borrowed from the Musalmáns and their Yunáni teachers. The fact of his hazarding a discovery of the theft, however bears ample internal evidence to the gross ignorance of even all his educated countrymen at this time.
7. The allusion in the 3 rd verse to the protection afforded to the learned expatriated brahmans of Vrindúvan, probably refers to the oppressive persecutions inflicted on the city and brahmans of Mathurá by Aurangze'b, by whose orders many temples and the valuable libraries they contained, were destroyed.
8. The allusion in the 4 th verse to the courageous labours of rája Jaya Singh, in removing " the people-grinding impost,"? probably refers to the obnoxious jaziyá imposed by Aurangze'b. The honor of procuring its abolition he attributes to his master Jaya Singh. Colonel Tod has given to ráná Rás Singh the credit of having written that most eloquent, and elegant, and spirited letter of remonstrance against this impost, which has been so admirably translated by $\operatorname{Sir} \mathrm{W}$. B. Rousr, and which is attributed by Orme to Jeswant Singh of Márwár. I have seen nothing in the Persian language of which I would more desire the honor of being the author than of his remonstrance ; and if we consult the internal evidence, to what Hindu prince could we with so much propriety attribute the noble sentiments it breathes, as to the enlightened chief of Jaipur? To him as well as to Jeswant Singh I have heard it attributed. Colonel Tod in his partial zeal for the Rájpúts in attributing it to Rás Singh would have us regard it as a proof of the enlightenment of his favorite Ránawats of Udipura. But if it must be given either to ráná Ráj Singh or Jeswant Singh of Mar$u$ ér, then to their enlightened Musalmán munshis alone can be accorded the credit of the actual composition ; for we have no reason whatever

[^0]to know that either of these princes were themselves in any degree advanced beyond that state of semibarbarism which then and still distinguishes all tribes of Rájputs.

## Translation of the Preface.

Salutation to Ganesha ; salutation to Lakshmi' and Nrisinha. Upon Ganesha, who is worshipped by the gods, and fultils all the prayers of men; who is adorned with all power, and who removes all difficulties, I devoutly call.
2. I humbly prostrate myself at the lotus feet of Lakshmi' and of Nrisinha, which are adored even by the gods, and the fragrant dust of which is revered by all mankind. I bow in reverence to Saraswati the destroyer of the darkness of infatuated ignorance, and to my instructor who is distinguished in the science of mathematics.
3. May the illustrious king of kings rája Jaya Sinha, who pure in heart by his own prowess and without dread brought Sri' Govinda and the other learned men who had fled from Vrindévan and settled them (in his own neighbourhood), and who has by his own force reduced to obedience Mlechchha chiefs of distinguished rank,-rule long over this portion of the earth.
4. He shines conspicuous by his glorious power, by which he has removed the tax under which the people were grievously oppressed; he is terrible to his enemies and like the sun in the hot season, not to be endured by them.
5. He performed the Wujápaya and other sacrifices, and celebrated also the 16 Mahódén, bestowing on the most distinguished brahmans, cows and villages, elephants and horses.
6. For the pleasure of this most illustrious king Sri' Jaya Sinha, the brahman Samrat Jaganna'tha composes this most excellent work called the "Rekha Ganita" or geometry.
7. It is a novel and unequalled science, in as much as it teaches from a knowledge of angles clearly to ascertain the measurements of different figures.
8. This treatise on geometry (or mechanics Shilpashastra) was originally revealed by Brahma to Vishwakarma from whom it descended to this earth, and has been handed down from generation to generation.
9. But being lost in the course of time, I, by the commands of the Mahárája Jaya Sinha, have again published it to the world, for the delight of all mathematicians.

The Relcha Ganita contains 15 books and 478 propositions. In the first book are 48 propositions.

Definitions or explanation of the terms used.

1. A point is that which is visible to the eye, but is incapable of subdivision.
2. A line is long-but is without breadth : it may be divided.
3. A superficies has both length and breadth.
4. There are two kinds of superficies, the one plane as the smooth surface of levelled water, the other not plane.
5. Lines are also of two kinds, straight and curved (or crooked), \&c. \&c.

## Original Text.

श्रीगयोपूाय नमः ॥ श्रीलच्मीन्टसिंहाय नमः ॥ गयाधियं सुराfिंतं समस्तकामदं न्टयां प्रपूस्तभूतिभूषितं सरामि विघवाराां ॥ ? \| लच्मी
 निखिलमेाहतमोपहन्तों वन्दे गुखां गयितपूरासविपारदक्च ॥ २॥ श्री गोविन्दसमाझया दिविबुधान्वृन्दाटवीं निर्गतान् यक्तत्रैव निराकुलं ग्रुचिमनेभावः खमूक्तयानयत् क्लेकान्मानसमुन्नतान्त्तरसा निर्जित्य भूमंडले जीगाच्रीजयसिंहदेबन्टपतिः श्रोराजराजेग्यरः ॥ ₹॥ करं ज नार्दनं नाम दूरीवृत्य ख्वतेजसा भ्नाजते टुःसहेाटरीयां यथाग्रैम्ये दिवा करः $\|8\|$ येनेंध वाजपेयाद्येर्महादानानि घोड़ाप द्तानि दिजवर्यैंक्यो
 दिजःसम्नाट् जगनाथोर रेखागयितमुत्तमं \| \& ॥ च्रपूब्बं विहितं पूासंत्रं यन्न कोगाावबोधनात् च्रेत्रे ुु जायते सम्यक् व्युत्पत्तिर्गयिते तथा॥ ৩॥
 तले $\|=\|$ नदुच्छिन्नं महाराज जयसिंहाज्या पुनः प्रकाषितं मया स
 ध्यायाः सन्ति ध्यक्टपत्तत्युत्तरचतुःपां पूकलानि सन्ति तन प्रथमाध्या ये षचत्वारिंपूच्क कलानि सन्ति तजादौ। परिभाषा यःपदार्थः दपूनयोग्यः विभागानहैः स विन्दुर्वच्चः यःपदार्थः दीर्घंवविलाररहितः विभागाहःः स रेखापूब्द वाच्यः विस्ता रदेर्घयेयर्यद्भिद्यते तडरातलं तदेव च्ञें तद्धू विंधं एकं जलवत्समं दितीयं विषमं च्रय रेखापि द्विविधा एका सरला च्रन्या वक्रा अ्रथ सरलरेखालच्चांं यस्यां न्यस्तः विन्दवः क्रवलोकिताः सन्तः एक विन्दुना छाद्यन्ते सा सरला ब्रन्यथा कुटिला धरातलमपि समं विष मश्च ज्ञेयं समं यथा यन्न विन्दुं लिखित्वा सूनंं निःसार्येत् तद्यदि सर्वंन्न

बम्मं भर्वति तदा धरातलं समं ज्रेयं कन्यथा विषमं क्य कोगालत्तरां धरातले रेखाद्यययेगात् या सूची उत्पघ्यते स कालयः सच दिविधः सम को योगिषमकेगास्च समानरेखायां लम्बयोगगादुत्पन्नैा को।योप्रत्येकं सम

 मकोगोर्भवति समकोायास्तु सरलरेखाभ्यामेव भवति ( $1^{*}$ ) विषमकोटाः सरलरेखाभ्यां सरलकुटिलरेखाभ्यां कुटिलरेखाभ्थाच्ध भवति (\%) (3) अथ चेत्र लन्तयां धरातलं रेखया रेखाय्यां रेखाभिवा2वृत्तं चेत्चसं ज्
 समधरातलंविन्दु क्रत्वा तस्मात्ममानि सून्नाया सर्बंतः क्वात्वा तस्मादेव बिन्दुतः सर्ब्वाशिए सूनाणिया या स्पशति कुटिला रेखा तदृत्तंज्ञेयं तदाक्रांतं धरातलं वृत्तच्तें भवति मध्यविन्दु: केन्न्नसंज्ञः केन्द्रोपरिगतं सूत्रं उभ यतः पालिसंलम्मं ब्याससंज्रं भवति ब्याससूनं वृत्तच्तेचस्य समानं भाग हयं करोति या रेखा केंदगा न भवरत पालिसंलम्ना स्यान्तदुभयतः खंडदबं विषमं भवति सा ₹खा चापकर्गासे ज्ञा पूर्याज्यासंज्ञाच भवति (4) क्यथ सरलरेखावृत्तानि च्षेत्रा खुच्चन्ते तनादौनचिभुजमुचतेत तव्निविधं (5) एकं समच्रिबाइकं द्वतीयं समहिबाइकं टतीयं विषमर्तिबाजकं पुनस्तल्को बौरणि निविर्धंत्रिभुजं भवति यस्मिन्एकः समको।ाः बन्दौन्यू (6) नके खा तत्रिभुजं समको गत्रिभुजं जेयं यन्न एकः अधिको।यः कन्यौ। न्यून को यो। तदधिककोगां चिभुजंज्जेयं यस्य चयोरषि न्यूनकेगाएः तन्बूरनको यां भवेत् ब्यथ चतुर्भुजं यस्य बाऊचतुष्यं समानं अथच कोगा (7) चतु ष्टयमपि समानं तचतुरसं समको यां समचतुर्भुजं ज्रेयं यस्य (8) को खच तुष्टयं समानं सथच सन्मुखबाऊद्धं मियःसमानंतद्विषमचतुर्भुजं कायतब्ब ज्चेयं यस्य कोराचतुष्ट्यं विषमं भुजचतुष्ट्यं समंतहिषमको खंं समचतुर्भुजंज्ञेयं (9) यस्स केराचतुष्ट्यं विषमं भुजचतुष्टयः्च विषमं

[^1]बहिषमके।ाविघमचतुर्भुजं ज्ञेयं (10) अथ समानान्तरालरेखा लच्त्रांां या रेखा प्रथमनिःसारितरेखया कदापि न मिलति सा समानं तराला रेखा भवति (11) यावन्तः समके पाएः ते सर्व समानाः बथ सरलरेखाद्यं धरातलं ब्याप्तुं नशूनाति (12) कुटिलं रेखाद्यं (13) अथवा कुटिलसरलरखान्यं धरातलं क्य:वृषोति यत् (14) रेखाद्यं समानान्तरं न(15) भवति किन्तु विघमान्तरं भवति (16) तन्र यस्सिन्
 कल्पसेव भर्वति यावद्नेखासंयोगं तदनन्तरमंतरंवर्जिष्युर्भवति यन्न को गाशूब्दः तन सरलरेखाद्वतएव को लोच्चेयः यन्न रेखाशून्दस्तन सरलैव रेखा जेया यचभूमितलशूव्दः तन्न जलसमीक्टतमेव भूतलं चेयं इतिपरिभाषा कथ प्रथमच्तेनं यदासमत्रिभुजं च्तेनं कर्त्तथं भवरि (18) तन्न छबबरेखा ज्ञातास्ति तदुपरि चिभुजं क्रियते तद्याया (19)
 वृत्तंकायें यन वृत्तहयसंपातः तन्न जचिक्रं कायें तन्न बजरेखा बजरेखा कार्या जबजत्रिभुजं जातं समानत्चिभुजंकुतः ््मबरेखा छजजरेखा समा नास्ति यतः बजंवृत्तस्य ब्यासार्जमस्ति पुनःबजरेखा म्यबरेखा समानास्ति कुतः अजवृत्तस्य ब्यासार्जत्वात् बजंअ्रजं समानंजातं अबतुल्यव्वात् तस्मा द्भुजरेखान्रयंमिथः समानंजातं कथ हितीयंन्तेनं कभीष्टा रेखा द्वतास्ति तदन्यचद्धतविन्दुतः तक्तुल्या रेखा कर्त्त्यार्ति तर्चविन्दु च्चचिक्गं कल्पिबं रेखाबजं बचिह्रादूरिक्रपर्यंन्तंरेखाकार्या क्सबरेखोपरिसमत्रिभुजं स्यब दंकायें बकेंदकंबजेन वृत्तंजभाबसंज्ञं कायं दबरेखा दीर्धावृत्तपार्लिमिलिता भासंलम्ना कार्घा दभोनटकेंदकंहुभतवृत्तंकायं दअ्यरेखा दीर्घावृहत्प्पालि हसंलमा कार्या त (20) च अहुरेखा बजरे खा या समाना जातः कुतः दहेरेखा दभरेखा समानाfक्त दअ्习रेखा द्बरेखा समाना तस्मात् खह् रेखाबभरेखा समानाजाता बभरोखा बजरेखा समाना तस्मात् बह्रटेखा बजरेखा समाना जांतास्तीतिसिद्धं च्य टतीयं चेचें ₹ यन वृछदेखा बघुरखाच ज्ञातास्ति नत्र लघुरेखातुल्यं खंडं वृछदेखातः भिवंकर्त्ष्य

मस्ति तदा वृचदेखा क्वसंज्ञा लघुरेखा जसंज्ञा कल्यिता अचिश्रात् ््यद रेखा जसमानानिम्काश्नीया पूर्ब्वाह्ताप्रकारेया पुनः बं केनंद्ं द्वत्वाब्यदेन दहभवृृत्तंकाबंं इदंघ्घजरेखातः अभारेखां (21) अदरखासमानांपथक् करेति नस्मात् बमरेखा जरेखा समानाजाता क्य चतुर्थश्कलं 8 यन्न चिभुजहयमस्ति तन्नेकतिभुजस्य भुजदयं तदन्तरगतकोगा च्च हितीय त्रिभुजस्य भुजद्दयेन तदन्तरगतके। त्रिभुजस्य शेषकेारादबं टतीयभुनख्च चितीयत्रिभुजस्य के। याभ्यां टतीय

 समं भविष्यति बकोराह्रका यो। समानेजजको (22) यमकात यौग समानै।

 सेत् एवंक्रते बजंहमोपरिस्यास्यति यतःरेखाद्दयंसरलमस्ति बजकोराँ
 यस्य चिभुजस्य भुजदयं समानं (23) तस्य टतीयभुजोपरिसंलग्रंको खादयं समानं भवति गुजहयं खमार्गवृज्जंसत् ट्ती यमुजाधःसमुत्पन्न को।ाह्हयमपि समानंभवति दथा अ्यबर्तिसुजे अबंच्ञजं समानमस्ति


 जहेरेखायांबवरेखः समानाः जजरेखा पृथक्कार्या बवरेखाजभरोखा
 भुजेन ब्यवभुजेन च्यका ऐोन क्रमेखसमानः जभभुजबवभुजः एतौसमानै।

 त्रिभुजेबजवत्रिभुजेच बममुजः भाजभुजः भाकेाएः जबभजननबवभुजेन



 अहरेखा भिन्ना कार्या दहेरेखा दजरेखा हबरेखाच कार्या म्यद्ज विभु जेदब्घभुजः सजभुजः स्यकोयः म्रह्हवचिभुजस्थेन हस्घभुजेनब स्यभुजेन अ्यकोगोन क्रमेया समानः बहेरेखा द्जरेखा परस्परं समाना जाता
 भुजः दबहों।यः दहजत्रिभुजस्य जहभुजेन जदभुजेन हजदको योन
 परस्परं स (24) मानः बद्जकोयः बहजके।ाल स्खैतौ। समानै। बदर्जचिभुजे बदभुजः दृजभुजः बदजओ़ायाः वहजत्रिभुजस्य जहभुजनन हबभुजन जह्हकोऐयोनच समानः बजजको यौग (25) समानैाजाते तरेवमभीष्टो

 समानौ अ्यबं अजमपि समानं यदिभुजद्यं समानं न भवति एकःभुज
 बदरेबा कार्या कजवनिभुजे अबभुजः बजभुजः क्यबजकोएाः दबजन्तिभु जग्य दजभुजेन जबभुजेन दजबकायोन समानः वृहृत्तिभुजं लघुत्रिभुजं समानंजातं तंदिदमनुपपन्नं वृहत्त्त्रंचं लघुच्चेन्नेया कथं समानं भविर्यति तस्मादजं अवं समानं बदेवमुपपन्नं कोगाद्दयसाम्येन तत्सत्तभुजद्दया म्यमपि भर्बति स्यसपमन्क्षनं $७$ तन्नेकरेखोभयपार्श्वृयोः रेखाद्यं
 पपत्तिः (26) खबरेखाप्रान्तादन्याट जरेखा बजरेखाच निःख्ता जचिक्रे तयोर्योगो। जात स्यथ यर्दि तत्समानं ब्चन्यदेखाद्वयं ब्चन्यन्न चिक्रमिलति इतिकब्यते तदा ब्यजरेखा तुल्या अ्यदरेखा बज रेखा तुल्याबदरेखादचिक्चे मिलिता स्यात् पुनर्दजरेखा निष्बाश्यातदा क्जददोगयः झद्जकोगयनसमानःस्यात् क्तुतःक्जज क्सद्समानात् यत् बजद

कोराः ब्यजदकोगाल्लोस्ति बजदकोगःः म्यदजको यागदल्योभविष्यति पुनः म्मदजकोराः बदजकोगादल्पोटक्ति बजद कोराः बदज को खादत्यंतं अस्पःस्यात् इमैतु समानै।्तः कुतःबदबजभुजयेः साम्यात् तस्मादि
 भुजयोगो भविष्यतीति क्यथाष्टमच्तें $F$ यस्य चिभुजस्य भुजन्नं
 को सेरवश्यंसमानं भविर्यति (27) तन्रैकंत्रिभुजं अ्उबजं हितीयं दहममू्व काल्पतं सन्न अ्यबदछभुजः समानःअज्युजः दभभुजेन समानः बजभुजः हर्मोन समानः कल ल्यतः यदाभुजन्नयं समानंजातं तदा झ्रकोर्यः भाको
 भविर्यात कुतःयतः वजभुजं हभभुजे स्याप्यते नेत्रं च्षेचे स्याप्यते पे है है। अबन्जजो भुजो टहटमाभुनयोः स्थास्यतः यदिनस्थास्यतः तदभिन्रो ति ष्ठतः बथा वहवभौर कल्पितौ तर्नेयमनुपपत्तिः दहटदमरेखे हैमरेखा उभ
 निःहते वचिक्रमिलिते इएमनुपपन्नं इदँ सप्रमच्तेने प्रतिपादितमस्ति तस्सात्तिभुजं चिभुजोपरि स्थास्यत्येव कोराान्अपि कोरास्समाना भवंत्येव

 तुल्यमेव दितीयेपि भुजे है चिंक्रं काथं दहेरखा कार्थार दहेरेखापरिदभहं




 ध्येभर्वति रेखोपरिवा रेखायाः वर्हिर्भाभवेत् ्दैवमुपपत्तिरुपपन्ना भवि र्यात ब्यथमाचिएंरेखयोरंतर प्रदेश्रमध्घे ज्यवश्यं भविश्यति कुतःयदिमधंध न भविष्यति तदा रेखायां वहिर्वा भविष्यति तदैतादृशं चैंच्चंस्यात्तद्




 दछभाकोगोन समेटटस्ति दहमाकोराखंडं दहजकोयान्महन्जातं तदिदमनु पपन्नं यतः खंड केयायधिकं न भविष्यतीति तस्मात्भ्फचिक्रं भुजयोमंघ्य एव भविष्यति पुनः प्रकारान्तरेखा कोगाय्यार्द्धोंकर खां दबरेखायांभाचिक्षं कायं दभरेखा तुल्यं हबंट्टथक्कायँ भाह्वदरेखे कार्यै संपातस्तसंज्ञः कल्प नीयः छ्चतरेखा कायी इयं ब्रकागास्य समानं भागद्धं करोति अन्नोपम त्तिः भहद् (29*) कोयः वद्छको।या च्चेतै। समानै। जाता दतंहतं समा नं टं (*) तच्चिभुजं हग्रत夭्रिभुजं समानं तस्मात् चकोरास्य भाग हयं समानं जातं क्यदश्मत्चेनं $९ \cdot$ तन्नयद्रेखायाः समानं भाग इयमपे च्तितं भवति तदा तन्देखोपरि समन्चिभुजं काथं यथा क्वबरेखोपरिसमं निभुजं द्वतमस्ति पुनस्तन जके रास्य (30) जदरेखया समानं भागचयं द्वृत्वा तदाजरेखान्मबरेबयार्अपि समानं भागद्यं करिप्यति च्चनोप पत्तिः बजजद्चिभुजे ब्यजभुजः जदभुजः ब्यजदकोरायाग्च दजबत्रिभुजस्येन बजभुजेन जदभुजेन बजदको ऐोनच समानःतस्मात् ख्यदंबदंंदयमपि समानं तदेबमुपपन्नं रेखया समानं भाग्हयं कथैकादश्नेत्चें ११ तन्नैक रेखायां अ्रभीष्टचिन्राल्लंबो निष्बापूनीयोटन्ति यथा ब्बबरेखायांजचित्रं दत्वा तस्मांबंबेनिष्काशिक्तिटस्ति तद्यथा अजरेखा (31) यां दचिक्रंदेंयं जदतुल्यं जहंकायें दहरेखायां समत्रभुजं दभहंकायं पुनः भजरेखा कार्या इयम्ने लम्बः स्ननोपपत्तिः दम्रर्जिभुजस्य भुजनयं हैमजस्य भुजैः समानमक्ति भजदकोाय भाजहका ाौौ जचिश्रस्य समानै। तस्मात् जस्य है।के |खो। समका गौथ जातौ भाजरेखा लंबोजातः तदेबमुपपन्नं चिए्रा स्लम्बकरांँ पुनः प्रकारांतरेखा तन अबरेखायां च्रचित्रान्लम्बकर खां चिकी विंतम्ति तन्रन्रब ॥

[^2]
[^0]:    * Had he wished for concealment, he would not surely have retained the Persian order in the letters of the diagrains (see Pl. L.) -ED.

[^1]:    * The figures have reference to the diagrams in plate $\mathbf{L}$.
    6.0

[^2]:    *These two figures are wanting ; also No. 24.

